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U.S. Federal Housing
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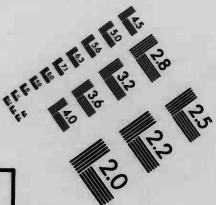


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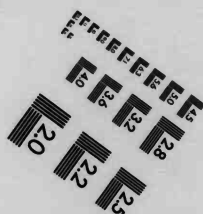
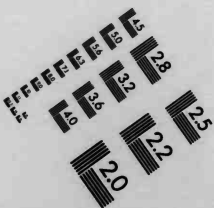
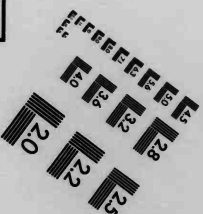
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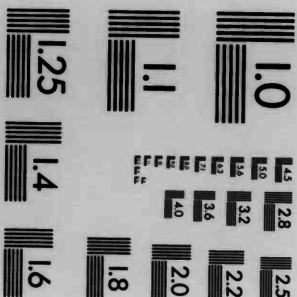
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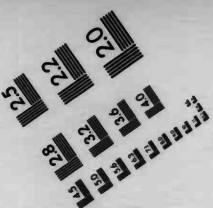
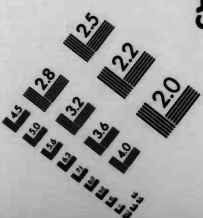
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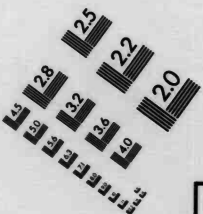
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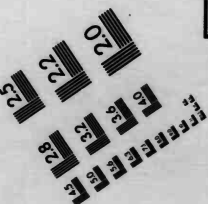


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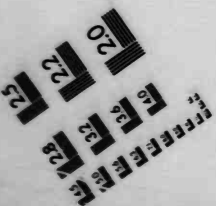
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CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

IN 34 SELECTED METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

1940 to 1947

Federal Housing Administration
Division of Research and Statistics
Survey and Analysis Section
October 1947

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CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
IN 34 SELECTED METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS
1940 to 1947

"The major economic problem of the United States in the decade preceding the outbreak of war in Europe was unemployment. By 1933 one-fourth of the labor force was unemployed, and even at the height of the subsequent recovery one out of every eight persons in the labor force was on emergency work or was seeking work." 1/

NOV 28 1948 EB
In contrast to the 1930's, we are today living in a period of so-called "full employment". The major economic problem that confronts us is that of preventing a sharp decline in business activity which would be accompanied by large scale unemployment. Recent economic history bears out the fact that unemployment can strike at a disastrous rate, as evidenced by the early 1930's when a special census of unemployment in 19 large cities showed that in a period of only nine months unemployment skyrocketed from 9.7 percent of the labor force in April 1930 to 24.3 percent in January 1931. 2/

"The achievement of high and stable levels of employment is clearly of paramount importance for the United States, and, because of the inevitable repercussions of domestic unemployment for the rest of the world as well. Success in this endeavor will determine whether the period after full reconversion to peacetime production is to be one of expanding opportunity, security for the individual, and rising standards of living both here and abroad, or one of insecurity, low and possibly declining levels of living, and heightened tensions, both domestic and international. No more important domestic problem faces the Nation." 1/

Purpose

The purpose of this report is (1) to compare changes in the labor force between 1940 and 1947 in 34 metropolitan districts selected from all geographic sections of the country, and (2) to determine whether or not any particular patterns of unemployment and employment exist in relation to the size, degree of industrialization, or geographic location of the 34 selected districts. The metropolitan centers covered are those in which the Bureau of the Census made sample surveys in April 1947. Data from the census of March 1940 provide a prewar "benchmark" for comparison.

Employment in these 34 metropolitan districts accounted for 37 percent of the total employed persons in the United States, and 49 percent of the Nation's unemployed in April 1947. The number of persons employed at civilian jobs

1/ "Full Employment Patterns, 1950," Serial No. R. 1868, p. 2, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The article is a summary of a comprehensive study which attempts to evaluate in quantitative terms what is involved in achieving and maintaining high and stable levels of employment after full adjustment to peacetime conditions.

2/ See the "Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Unemployment, Volume II," Ch. 5 and the "Special Census of Unemployment," January 1931, Table I, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(farm and nonfarm) throughout the United States in August 1947 ^{3/} was estimated at close to 60 million, representing an increase of over 3 million persons at work since April 1947, the date of the Census sample surveys on which this report is based. The number of unemployed in August was estimated at 2,100,000, about 300,000 below the April level.

In the ³⁴ selected metropolitan districts, unemployment declined from an average of 16 percent of the labor force in March 1940 to 5 percent in April 1947. By comparison, the rate of national unemployment (farm and nonfarm) declined from an average of 14 percent of the labor force in March 1940 to 4 percent in April 1947 and to 3 percent today (August 1947). ^{3/} The current rate of unemployment is believed to be at the lowest level since the peak of war activities in October 1944, when unemployed persons throughout the Nation were reported to have accounted for only 0.8 of one percent of the total labor force. ^{4/}

Current low levels of unemployment in the ³⁴ selected metropolitan districts are the result not only of record-breaking levels of production and business activity, but also of increased manufacturing capacity and war-accelerated rates of urban population growth which have greatly expanded both markets for goods and opportunities for employment. One of the greatest contributing factors to increased postwar employment has been the growth of manufacturing. In the 7-year period ending April 1947 the number of persons employed in manufacturing activities increased by 48 percent, and currently account for one-third of all employed workers in these ³⁴ urban areas. Also important to the expansion of postwar employment is the increased number of persons employed in retail and wholesale trade, which experienced a gain of 32 percent in this same period.

The data in Table I (attached) show for each of the ³⁴ metropolitan districts the total persons in the labor force, the proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing and trade, and the number and proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed in 1940 and 1947. Table II (attached) shows the number and percentage increase in all employed persons and in persons employed in manufacturing and in trade in the period between 1940 and 1947. In both tables the metropolitan districts are arranged according to their 1940 population size.

Significance of Local Data

Stability of employment and changes in employment opportunities are among the basic factors to be considered in analyzing the economic background of a local housing market, for it is the current and expected income resulting from employment that enables families to pay rent or make payments of interest and principal on mortgages for homes. If employment sources disappear or contract and are not replaced by others, the economic life of a community likewise contracts and property values decline.

Unemployment, on the other hand, is the complement of employment in the makeup of the labor force of a community. Since labor is relatively immobile in peacetime, a large reduction in employment in an area typically results in a corresponding number of unemployed and in reduced incomes even though employment opportunities may exist in other places. Mortgage risk is, of course,

^{3/} Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports, Labor Force Bulletin," Series P-57, No. 63.

^{4/} Ibid. Series P-50, No. 2, Table 1, pp. 11 and 15.

greater in areas of contracting employment and income. Consequently, the trend in the rate of unemployment is believed to be one of the most sensitive and important indicators of mortgage market risk. This is recognized in the FHA risk-rating system which establishes an economic background rating for purposes of measuring the margin of economic soundness for accepting mortgages in a local market. 5/

In measuring the mortgage risk inherent in the economic background of an area, it is necessary to take into consideration many different factors, such as population growth, business and industrial expansion, diversification of employment, stability of employment and incomes, availability of natural resources, and geographic location. In the present study only two sources of urban employment -- manufacturing and trade (wholesale and retail) -- are considered, since they generally represent the two most important sources of employment opportunity.

In order to make a complete evaluation of an individual area, it would, of course, be necessary to analyze the trend of employment and income in all important industry groups of a local economy, such as mining, agriculture, transportation, government. In addition, such an evaluation would require analysis of the components of the more important industry groups. For example, what types of manufacturing dominate the manufacturing groups? What are the crops that dominate the agricultural group? Finally, for a complete analysis it would be necessary to determine the degree of concentration of employment in one or more firms, since the lack of diversification in this respect may be even more hazardous than the lack of diversification among industries.

Experience of Individual Areas

No community can entirely escape the impact of large-scale unemployment resulting from a major down-swing in the business cycle. But, it is a fact that the economic resistance of some communities is greater than that of others. And in any short-term recession that may result from existing maladjustments in the national economy we can expect different rates of unemployment to develop in different areas. Tables I and II show in detail the changes in unemployment and employment from 1940 to 1947 for each of the 34 metropolitan districts covered in this report.

In comparison with the average rate of unemployment of 5 percent for all 34 metropolitan districts in 1947, unemployment ranged from a level of 2 percent in the Akron, Toledo, and the Minneapolis-St. Paul districts to 8 percent in the New York Division District and 10 percent in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre District. In 1940 the range was from 9 percent in Washington, D. C. to 32 percent in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre District. (Table I.)

5/ "The Rating of Economic Background is an expression of the risk arising from those elements of instability in an economic background area which will tend to affect all dwelling mortgages which are made in the area ... The Economic Background Rating ... is strongly influenced by employment opportunities and the marketability of residential properties in the area under consideration. In the course of time residential property values in any community are affected by the action of economic forces, which are extraneous to any given property and which operate over a wide area."
FHA Underwriting Manual (Revised Jan. 1, 1947), pars. 1705(1) and 1505(9).

While the total number of employed persons increased during the 7-year period by an average of 33 percent for the 34 districts, the greatest increases were in the Akron and San Francisco-Oakland districts with a 59 percent gain, and the lowest in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre District with a gain of only 15 percent. (Table II.)

The average increase between 1940 and 1947 in persons employed in manufacturing in the 34 districts was 48 percent, while the greatest increase was found in Los Angeles, 99 percent, and the smallest in Atlanta and Norfolk, only 14 percent. The Norfolk and San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan districts showed the greatest increases in the number of persons employed in retail and wholesale trade (74 percent and 64 percent, respectively), and the Chicago and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre areas the smallest, with increases of only 12 and 14 percent. The average increase in persons employed in trade for all 34 districts was 32 percent.

Following is a summary of the changes in unemployment and employment between 1940 and 1947 in the eight metropolitan districts with rates of unemployment above the average in April 1947:

Areas with Unemployment Rates Above Average in April 1947	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed		Percent Increase in Employed Workers 1940-1947		
	March 1940	April 1947	Total	Mfg.	Trade
	1940	1947			
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	32	10	15	70	14
New York Division*	18	8	24	56	21
Philadelphia	18	7	38	40	35
Boston	17	6	24	42	31
New Orleans	19	6	26	30	32
Portland, Oregon	15	6	47	58	50
Seattle	14	6	43	53	46
Los Angeles	14	6	51	99	40
Average 34 Districts	16	5	33	48	32

*New York Division of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey District.

As might have been expected in the case of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre District, there was a considerable reduction in the labor force (nearly 14 percent) in the seven years as a result of the continued high rate of unemployment. The distinguishing feature in the economic life of this area is its dependence on anthracite coal mining, with 29 percent of its employed persons working in that one industry in 1940. 6/

6/ Scranton has been the center of the principal anthracite producing region in the country, but it has lost some of its leadership to areas to the south where strip mining has been introduced on a large scale. Also, relative to previous years, total anthracite production has been quite low since the early thirties and did not recover to any considerable extent even during the war. Average annual production in the decade of the twenties was about 80 million short tons; in the thirties it was 54 million short tons; and from 1940 to 1947 it averaged 58 million short tons. With such a depressed condition having existed in the principal economic activity of this community for some 15 years, it is not surprising that, although there was an

Over-all Patterns of Unemployment

Following is an over-all picture of the relationship of unemployment rates in April 1947 to rates prevailing in March 1940, and to percentage gains in workers employed in manufacturing and trade in the 7-year period for the 34 metropolitan districts:

Percent of Labor Force Unemployed in April 1947	Number of Metropolitan Districts	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed in March 1940	Percent Increase in Employed Workers 1940-1947		
			Total	Mfg.	Trade
9 to 10	1	32	15	70	14
7 to 8	2*	18	27	51	24
5 to 6	14*	15	38	47	42
3 to 4	15	14	30	42	27
Under 3	3	17	39	74	28
Average, 5%	35*	16	33	48	32

*Including as separate districts, the New York Division and the New Jersey Division of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Metropolitan District.

Rates of unemployment in 1947 generally continued to be highest in areas which experienced high rates of unemployment in 1940 -- notwithstanding substantial gains in manufacturing employment due to the war. An exception to this experience was found in the three metropolitan districts (Akron, Toledo, and Minneapolis-St. Paul) where unemployment in April 1947 was less than 3 percent.

It must be recognized, however, that average figures, representing the national experience or the composite experience of unemployment in selected metropolitan districts, can never in themselves substitute for an analysis of an individual metropolitan district; but they do, none-the-less, provide a yardstick for classifying and evaluating economic changes in areas of similar size or having similar economic background characteristics.

Size of Metropolitan District.

The following summary suggests that there was a direct relationship between the rate of unemployment and the size of metropolitan districts in April 1947 -- a period approaching "full employment" and peak levels of peacetime production. 2/

6/ (Continued.) increase in the total number of persons employed in 1947 over 1940, there was an over-all decline in the labor force and a net migration out of the metropolitan district.

7/ The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in March 1947 reached a postwar peak of 190 percent of the prewar average for 1935-1939. After the postwar peak was reached in March, the index receded to 177 percent in July and then climbed 5 points to 182 percent in August.

Population March 1940	Number of Metropolitan Districts	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed		Percent Increase in Employed Workers 1940-1947		
		March 1940	April 1947	Total	Mfg.	Trade
Over 2,000,000	6	16.0*	6.0*	30	48	27
1,000,000 - 2,000,000	4	15.2	4.6	40	46	43
500,000 - 1,000,000	4	17.4	4.3	31	59	35
350,000 - 500,000	9	14.4	3.8	39	51	44
100,000 - 350,000	11	15.2	3.7	37	42	41
Average	34	15.8	5.3	33	48	32

*Omitting the heavily populated New York Division of the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan District, the percentages are 15.1 in 1940 and 4.9 in 1947.

The six districts with a 1940 population in excess of 2,000,000 had an average of 6.0 percent of their labor force unemployed in April 1947, ranging from approximately 3 percent in the Chicago metropolitan area to 8 percent in the New York Division of the New York-New Jersey District. In contrast, the eleven areas with a population between 100,000 and 350,000 experienced an average unemployment ratio of only 3.7 percent.

From the foregoing figures, it appears that so-called "frictional" or "minimum" unemployment, during periods of high levels of production and business activity, tends to diminish with the declining size of an area. In 1940, however, when there was still about one-sixth of the labor force unemployed and the industries of the 34 metropolitan districts were in varying stages of economic recovery, this pattern did not exist. ^{8/}

Degree of Industrialization.

The following table summarizes for the 34 metropolitan districts the relationship of industrialization to unemployment in 1940 and 1947.

Percent of Employed Persons in Manufacturing March 1940	Number of Metropolitan Districts	Percent Employed In Trade March 1940	Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	
			March 1940	April 1947
40% or more	7	16.9	15.3	4.0
25 to 39%	11	20.3	16.3*	5.8*
Under 25%	16	23.2	14.7	4.7
Average	34	20.7	15.8	5.3

*Omitting the heavily populated New York Division of the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan District, the percentages are 15.7 in 1940 and 4.6 in 1947.

^{8/} Reports in preparation show that this pattern did not exist in the 34 areas in either March 1930, a period of relatively high economic activity, or in November 1937, a period of relatively low activity.

The preceding figures suggest that, in periods approaching full employment and record levels of peacetime production and business activity as in April 1947, unemployment rates tend to be smallest in areas with the greatest degree of industrialization. In contrast, in 1940, when economic recovery from the depression was still incomplete, the districts with the smallest degree of industrialization generally experienced the lowest rates of unemployment. Between these two extremes of industrialization, representing areas in which 25 to 39 percent of employed persons were in manufacturing, average rates of unemployment remained relatively high in both 1940 and 1947. 2/

From the preceding table it appears also that there is an inverse relationship between employment in manufacturing and trade, with the most highly industrialized areas having the smallest percentage of workers employed in trade.

The rate of unemployment in April 1947, classified according to the relationship of the size of population and degree of industrialization of the 34 metropolitan areas, is illustrated in the summary below.

Population in March 1940	Percent Employed in Manufacturing in 1940:					
	40% or More		25 to 39%		Under 25%	
	No. of Areas	% Unem- ployed in 1947	No. of Areas	% Unem- ployed in 1947	No. of Areas	% Unem- ployed in 1947
Over 2,000,000	1	4.7	4	6.2	1	5.6
1,000,000-2,000,000	-	-	3	4.5	1	4.9
500,000-1,000,000	-	-	-	-	4	4.3
350,000- 500,000	2	3.0	1	4.4	6	4.0
100,000- 350,000	4	3.3	3	3.3	4	4.5
Average	7	4.0	11	5.8	16	4.7

It appears that under economic conditions prevailing in April 1947 the size of an area has a greater bearing on the rate of unemployment than the extent of its industrialization.

Geographic Divisions.

The extent to which manufacturing dominates employment and the rate of unemployment in metropolitan areas within each of the nine geographic divisions in the country are shown in the summary below.

2/ Results of another study in preparation show that unemployment in 1931 and 1937 followed approximately the same pattern, with unemployment rates remaining consistently highest in areas with 25 to 39 percent of their workers employed in manufacturing.

Geographic Division	Number of Metropolitan Districts	Percent of Total Employed Workers In Manufacturing		Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	
		March 1940	April 1947	March 1940	April 1947
New England	4	34	37	16.6	5.4
Middle Atlantic	6	31	36	17.8	6.9
East North Central	6	39	44	14.7	3.3
West North Central	2	29	34	15.5	3.2
South Atlantic	4	21	20	10.0	3.9
East South Central	2	23	24	14.7	4.7
West South Central	4	16	17	15.7	4.6
Mountain	2	15	16	14.7	2.9
Pacific	4	20	23	13.7	5.5
Average	34	30	33	15.8	5.3

The summary indicates, paradoxically, that in metropolitan districts of the North Central Divisions -- where industrialization is high -- and in the Mountain Division -- where industrialization is low -- rates of unemployment in 1947 were generally smallest, with an average of only 3.2 percent of all workers in these areas unemployed. In contrast, the greatest rate of unemployment in 1947 was in the highly industrialized Middle Atlantic Division, where the unemployed accounted for 6.9 percent of the labor force. ^{10/} In 1940, also, the highest rate of unemployment was found in the metropolitan districts in the Middle Atlantic States (17.8 percent). The South Atlantic Division, on the other hand, had a lower than average rate of unemployment in 1947 and the lowest rate of unemployment in 1940, with only 10.0 percent of its workers unemployed at that time.

The 18 surveyed metropolitan districts in the Northeastern and North Central States had the highest relative degree of industrialization before the war. In 1947, the degree of industrialization in these same geographic divisions was still highest. As is shown in the following table, however, it is on the Pacific Coast, where industrialization is relatively light, that the most substantial gains were made in the proportion of manufacturing employment in this period. It is in these geographic divisions that the government let the bulk of its contracts for expansion and construction of plant facilities during the war. On the other hand, metropolitan districts in the South, where there was also a relatively low degree of industrialization before the war, experienced relatively small gains, and in some areas actual losses in the proportion of workers employed in manufacturing.

What these changes of employment were in terms of actual percentage gains of workers employed in 1947 over 1940 in all types of jobs, as well as in

^{10/} Omitting the New York Division of the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area, the unemployed accounted for 5.5 percent of the labor force in 1947.

manufacturing and trade, may be seen for each geographic division as follows:

Geographic Division	Number of Metropolitan Districts	Percent of Increase In Employed Workers 1940-1947		
		Total	Mfg.	Trade
New England	4	25	38	30
Middle Atlantic	6	28	48	27
East North Central	6	29	43	23
West North Central	2	32	56	23
South Atlantic	4	37	31	54
East South Central	2	39	46	54
West South Central	4	34	40	37
Mountain	2	48	60	53
Pacific	4	52	77	48
Average	34	33	48	32

Other sources of data ^{11/} show that employment in manufacturing had increased by more than 200 percent at the peak of war production in many of the metropolitan districts included in this study. Although virtually all the areas experienced a decline in manufacturing employment since this peak, it is still too early to determine what the permanent effects of the war will be on the industrial pattern. It is evident, however, that the areas in the present study have made the initial shift from war to peacetime production, and are utilizing much of the trained manpower and expanded plant facilities that were acquired during the war.

While this study suggests that general correlations and tendencies can be established between unemployment and other economic background factors, no one factor completely dominates the unemployment pattern. Geographic location and size of population appear in some areas to outweigh the importance of the degree of industrialization. In other areas the important factor is the stage of economic development or maturity, while in still others it is the technological changes of industry or the depletion of a basic resource, which is the cause of contracting employment. By the same token, technological change may also be the cause of expanding employment opportunities in other areas.

Definition of Terms

Employed persons in the 1947 survey include those 14 years old and over who, during the survey week, (1) did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (2) did not work and were not looking for work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent or on layoff with definite instructions to return within 30 days of lay-off.

^{11/} U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Factory Production Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries by Metropolitan Areas," March 1940, October 1943, and October 1946. See, also, "Impact of the War on Employment in 181 Centers of War Activity," Bulletin No. 826, April 1945, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployed in the 1947 survey include those persons 14 years old and over who were not at work but were looking for work during the survey week, or would have been looking for work during the survey week except that (1) they were temporarily ill, (2) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off indefinitely, or (3) they believed there was no employment available in their line of work in the community.

Labor Force is the total of all persons classified as "employed" and "unemployed" in the preceding paragraphs.

The 1940 census definitions of "employed" and "unemployed" were approximately the same as those for 1947. However, "unemployed" in 1940 included persons on public emergency work programs such as the Work Projects Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and state or local work relief agencies. Another difference between the 1947 data and the 1940 data is that the 1947 sample survey excluded from the labor force persons in the armed forces, while the 1940 census included them for all but the five metropolitan districts where the number in the armed forces was significant in 1940. For these five districts the Bureau of the Census revised the 1940 figures to exclude persons in the armed forces in order to present better comparability of data.

Manufacturing is one of the 13 major industry categories the Bureau of the Census uses in its tabular presentation of certain labor force data. Manufacturing is defined as "those establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products and usually described as plants, factories, or mills, which characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement"^{13/}

The specific sub-groups embraced by manufacturing are food and kindred products; textile-mill products; apparel and other fabricated textile products; logging; sawmills and planing mills; furniture, store fixtures, and miscellaneous wooden goods; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; leather and leather products; stone, clay, and glass products; iron and steel and their products; nonferrous metals and their products; machinery; automobiles and automobile equipment; transportation equipment, except automobiles; and other and not specified manufacturing industries. ^{14/}

Manufacturing data may include certain Federal government workers, e. g., workers at the Washington Gun Factory and at the U. S. Government Printing Office are included under "manufacturing" and not under "government."

Trade, another of the 13 major industry categories of the Bureau of the Census, covers both wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade "includes all establishments or places of business engaged primarily in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial or commercial users, or to other wholesalers,

^{13/} Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," Volume 1, Part 1, November 1945, p. 3.

^{14/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Sixteenth Census of the U.S: 1940-POPULATION," Volume II, Table 42.

or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies Retail trade includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sales of goods." 15/

The specific sub-groups in trade are wholesale trade; food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing; eating and drinking places; motor vehicles and accessories retailing, and filling stations; and other retail trade. 14/

Reliability of Estimates

Since the 1947 data are derived from sample surveys covering persons interviewed in about 3,100 to 4,200 dwellings in each metropolitan district, the data might differ somewhat from those which would have been obtained from a complete census. The 1947 estimates are shown to the last digit, as computed, instead of being rounded, not because they are assumed to be accurate to the last digit, but rather for convenience in summation and economy in processing. Moreover, the extent of sampling variation varies among the different metropolitan districts. For any one district, the size of the probable sampling error depends on the absolute size of the estimate. And in the case of percentages, the size of the base on which the percentage is determined is also a factor in the probable sampling error. For example, where the estimated percentage of the labor force unemployed is five percent, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the percentage that would have been obtained in a complete census would not exceed 0.7-1.0 percent, depending on the particular district. The reliability of the 1947 estimates is further affected by errors in response and the standard application of an upward weighting factor of approximately 4 percent to totals in the survey results for each metropolitan district. 16/

It should be stressed that the analysis presented in this report is based on data for only 34 of the 140 metropolitan districts defined by the Bureau of the Census. Obviously the conclusions would have differed in some degree if figures had been obtainable for all the metropolitan districts of the United States. Yet the pattern of unemployment by size of population and by geographic area for 85 selected metropolitan districts in 1940 corresponds closely to the pattern established in 1940 for the 34 metropolitan districts selected by the Bureau of the Census for its sample surveys. This suggests that the results of the 34 sample surveys for 1947 may not have been substantially different from those which a full coverage of the 140 districts would have given. See "Comparative Statistics on Unemployment and Employment in 85 Selected Metropolitan Districts, March 1940," No. 77596, FHA, Division of Research and Statistics, September 1947.

15/ Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," Volume II, 1942, p. 35.

16/ Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports, LABOR FORCE," Series P-51, Nos. 1-35.

Table I. Comparative Statistics on Labor Force, Employment in Manufacturing and Trade, and Unemployment in 34 Selected Metropolitan Districts, 1940 and 1947
(Arranged in Order of 1940 Population)

Metropolitan District (In Order of 1940 Population)	Labor Force		Percent of Employed Persons in				Unemployed		Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	
			Manufacturing		Trade					
	March 1940	April 1947	March 1940	April 1947	March 1940	April 1947	March 1940 1/	April 1947	March 1940	April 1947
U. S. Total	52,789,499	59,120,000	23	28	17	19	7,623,416	2,420,000	14	4
34 Metropolitan District Total	18,757,208	22,126,485	30	33	21	21	2,961,939	1,179,844	16	5
Over 2,000,000	11,939,085	13,852,824	31	36	21	20	1,907,114	833,437	16	6
New York - N.E. New Jersey	5,357,750	6,031,287	28	34	20	20	910,835	449,586	17	7
New York Division	4,002,532	4,447,575	25	32	21	21	705,015	371,250	18	8
New Jersey Division	1,355,218	1,583,712	37	40	18	18	205,820	78,336	15	5
Chicago	2,057,692	2,226,070	35	40	22	20	291,588	63,140	14	3
Los Angeles	1,244,238	1,720,125	20	26	24	22	169,385	96,000	14	6
Philadelphia	1,284,149	1,556,850	37	37	19	19	227,402	101,850	18	7
Boston	995,153	1,095,975	28	32	22	23	167,647	65,925	17	6
Detroit	1,000,103	1,222,517	48	50	17	18	140,257	56,936	14	5
1,000,000 - 2,000,000	2,506,677	3,119,549	30	32	20	21	382,249	144,820	15	5
Pittsburgh	789,254	874,006	36	40	18	18	158,950	40,098	20	5
San Francisco - Oakland 2/	648,287	937,503	21	20	23	24	86,840	46,368	13	5
St. Louis	606,803	716,408	33	37	21	19	91,625	30,338	15	4
Baltimore	462,333	591,632	32	32	19	21	44,834	28,016	10	5
500,000 - 1,000,000	1,329,507	1,505,836	15	18	21	21	230,910	65,143	17	4
Minneapolis - St. Paul	399,302	442,988	22	29	26	25	64,514	7,280	16	2
Washington, D. C. 2/	442,973	587,664	8	8	17	19	41,528	20,670	9	4
Scranton - Wilkes-Barre	251,068	216,576	17	25	18	17	81,078	21,009	32	10
New Orleans	236,164	258,608	18	18	24	25	43,790	16,184	19	6
350,000 - 500,000	1,577,675	1,955,773	25	28	22	23	227,868	74,461	14	4
Seattle	204,444	269,510	20	21	26	26	27,823	15,236	14	6
Atlanta	203,805	234,151	19	17	22	25	25,238	5,863	12	3
Rochester	182,675	225,746	42	52	18	18	24,930	6,560	14	3
Birmingham	165,478	209,304	27	28	18	20	25,870	9,120	16	4
Portland, Oregon	183,249	243,316	19	21	26	26	28,067	15,222	15	6
Denver 2/	157,842	205,436	15	18	26	26	24,162	5,852	15	3
Dallas	176,287	215,116	18	18	26	27	21,044	5,676	12	3
Youngstown	151,425	165,478	51	53	17	17	30,976	5,053	20	3
Columbus	152,500	187,616	24	28	22	21	19,758	4,879	13	3
100,000 - 350,000	1,404,264	1,692,503	35	36	20	20	213,798	61,983	15	4
Akron	144,471	189,995	49	56	17	16	27,183	4,033	19	2
Toledo	145,813	172,720	36	44	21	19	27,078	3,638	19	2
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill	149,377	164,207	53	54	15	15	28,506	7,440	19	5
Memphis	154,313	187,581	19	20	24	26	21,124	9,486	14	5
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News 2/	133,176	183,864	26	20	18	22	13,107	8,507	10	5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	138,319	148,738	52	53	15	15	17,869	3,968	13	3
San Antonio 2/	118,036	159,766	12	12	28	26	20,553	8,466	18	5
New Haven	139,276	160,208	39	43	18	18	18,340	4,774	13	3
Worcester	127,233	138,272	46	47	18	17	19,373	5,539	15	4
Salt Lake City	74,549	96,831	15	13	25	26	10,106	2,814	14	3
Tulsa	79,701	90,321	17	18	24	26	10,259	3,318	13	4

Note: The data from the April 1947 sample survey do not include persons in military service, whereas the March 1940 data do, except for those metropolitan districts bearing the footnote 2.

1/ Includes persons on temporary public emergency work, such as WPA, CCC, and NYA.

2/ The 1940 data have been adjusted by the Bureau of the Census to exclude persons in military service. The revised data for these cities may differ from those data shown in the initial 1940 census releases.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports-Labor Force," Series P-51, Numbers 1-34, April 1947; "Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population," Volume III, Part 1, Table 75; "Monthly Report on the Labor Force," MRLP-No. 59, May 14, 1947; unpublished data provided by the Bureau of the Census.

Division of Research and Statistics
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Table II. Increase in Total Employment and in Employment in Manufacturing and Trade
in 34 Selected Metropolitan Districts, 1940 to 1947
(Arranged in Order of 1940 Population)

Metropolitan District (In Order of 1940 Population)	Total Employed Persons			Employed in Manufacturing			Employed in Trade		
	March 1940 1/	April 1947	Percent Increase	March 1940 1/	April 1947	Percent Increase	March 1940 1/	April 1947	Percent Increase
U. S. Total	45,166,083	56,700,000	26	10,572,842	2/	2/	7,538,768	2/	2/
34 Metropolitan District Total	15,795,269	20,946,641	33	4,700,557	6,939,218	48	3,272,184	4,325,079	32
Over 2,000,000	10,031,971	13,019,387	30	3,129,643	4,627,515	48	2,077,906	2,638,576	27
New York - N.E. New Jersey	4,446,915	5,581,701	26	1,265,079	1,899,963	50	902,894	1,120,554	24
New York Division	3,297,517	4,076,325	24	835,006	1,302,075	56	705,111	851,850	21
New Jersey Division	1,149,398	1,505,376	31	430,073	597,888	39	197,783	268,704	36
Chicago	1,766,104	2,162,930	22	618,324	859,320	39	381,761	429,275	12
Los Angeles	1,074,853	1,624,125	51	209,997	417,000	99	258,391	362,625	40
Philadelphia	1,056,747	1,455,000	38	387,030	540,678	40	205,543	277,323	35
Boston	827,506	1,030,050	24	234,343	331,650	42	179,400	234,225	31
Detroit	859,846	1,165,581	36	414,870	578,904	40	149,917	214,574	43
1,000,000 - 2,000,000	2,124,428	2,974,729	40	647,225	942,039	46	430,921	615,340	43
Pittsburgh	630,304	833,908	32	224,194	329,749	47	111,664	152,079	36
San Francisco - Oakland 3/	561,447	891,135	59	120,468	181,125	50	128,991	210,933	64
St. Louis	515,178	686,070	33	169,393	251,636	49	109,904	133,672	22
Baltimore	417,499	563,616	35	133,150	179,529	35	80,162	116,656	48
500,000 - 1,000,000	1,098,597	1,440,693	31	166,831	265,270	59	227,843	307,446	35
Minneapolis - St. Paul	334,788	435,708	30	73,235	126,217	72	86,182	107,289	24
Washington, D. C. 3/	401,445	566,994	41	30,225	45,156	49	66,624	106,424	60
Scranton - Wilkes-Barre	169,990	195,567	15	29,030	49,209	70	29,868	33,981	14
New Orleans	192,374	242,424	26	34,341	44,688	30	45,169	59,752	32
350,000 - 500,000	1,349,807	1,881,312	39	343,233	518,675	51	301,834	435,286	44
Seattle	176,591	253,374	43	34,709	53,130	53	45,158	66,000	46
Atlanta	178,567	228,288	28	34,128	39,073	14	39,953	57,154	43
Rochester	157,745	219,186	39	66,834	112,914	69	27,843	38,458	38
Birmingham	139,608	200,184	43	38,010	56,810	49	24,853	40,432	63
Portland, Oregon	155,182	228,094	47	29,988	47,259	58	39,773	59,708	50
Denver 3/	133,680	199,584	49	20,406	35,420	74	34,150	52,404	53
Dallas	155,243	209,440	35	25,758	38,324	49	40,940	55,572	36
Youngstown	120,449	160,425	33	61,919	84,413	36	20,044	27,838	39
Columbus	132,742	182,737	38	31,481	51,332	63	29,112	37,720	30
100,000 - 350,000	1,190,466	1,630,520	37	413,625	585,719	42	233,680	328,431	41
Akron	117,288	185,962	59	57,951	103,933	79	20,245	29,563	46
Toledo	118,735	169,082	42	43,034	73,746	71	25,307	31,858	26
Lovell-Lawrence-Haverhill	120,871	156,767	30	63,626	84,165	32	18,565	23,219	25
Memphis	133,189	178,095	34	25,001	34,906	40	31,546	46,624	48
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News 3/	120,069	175,357	46	31,267	35,767	14	21,808	37,976	74
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	120,450	144,770	20	62,891	77,314	23	17,561	21,886	25
San Antonio 3/	97,183	151,300	56	11,785	17,782	51	26,876	39,372	46
New Haven	120,936	155,434	29	47,185	66,929	42	21,631	28,427	31
Worcester	107,860	132,733	23	49,550	62,785	27	17,439	22,214	27
Salt Lake City	64,443	94,017	46	9,654	12,600	31	16,379	24,864	52
Tulsa	69,442	87,003	25	11,681	15,792	35	16,325	22,428	37

Note: The data from the April 1947 sample survey do not include persons in military service, whereas the March 1940 data do, except for those metropolitan districts bearing the footnote 3.

1/ Excludes persons on temporary public emergency work such as WPA, CCC, and NYA.

2/ Absolute figures for the U. S. total are not available from the Bureau of the Census.

3/ The 1940 data have been adjusted by the Bureau of the Census to exclude persons in military service. The revised data for these cities may differ from those data shown in the initial 1940 census releases.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports-Labor Force," Series P-51, Numbers 1-34, April 1947; "Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population," Volume III, Part 1, Table 74; "Monthly Report on the Labor Force," MRLF-No. 59, May 14, 1947; unpublished data provided by the Bureau of the Census.

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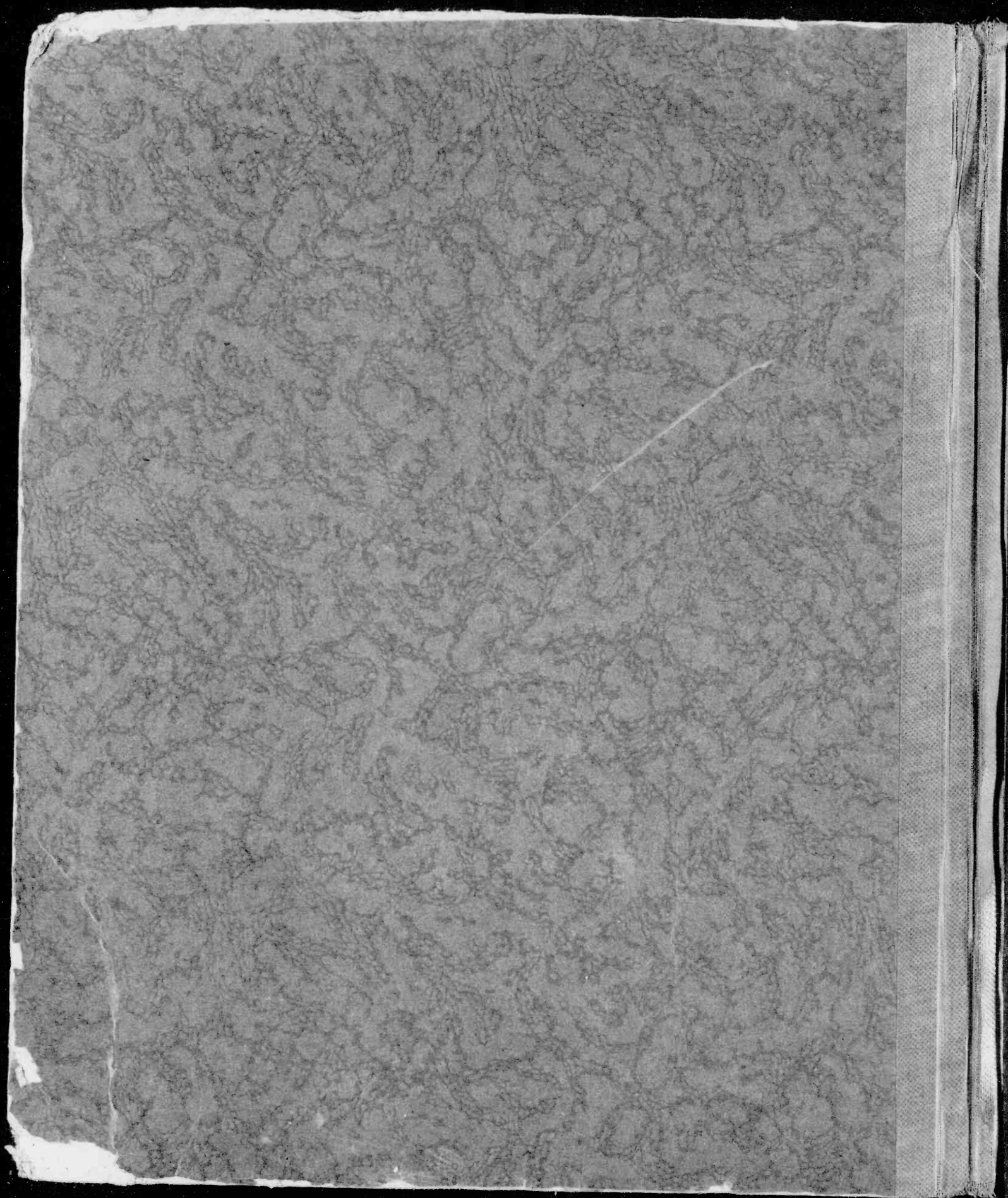
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